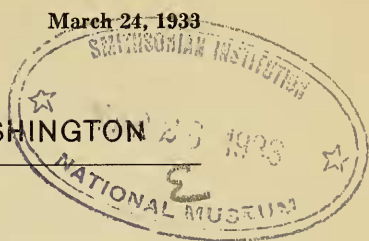


March 24, 1933

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

BATS FROM SZECHWAN AND KWEICHOW, CHINA.

BY COLIN CAMPBELL SANBORN.¹

Among the thirteen species of bats collected by the Marshall Field Chinese Expedition of Field Museum of Natural History are five of especial interest from localities which greatly increase their known distribution.

In addition to these, the following also were taken: *Rhinolophus blythi szechwanus* And., *R. rouxi sinicus* And., *R. episcopus* G. M. Allen, *Myotis laniger* Peters, *M. moupinensis* Milne-Edw., *Pipistrellus pulveratus* Peters, *Murina aurata* Milne-Edw., all from Szechwan; and *Hipposideros armiger* Hodgson from Szechwan and Kweichow.

Lyroderma lyra sinensis Andersen and Wroughton.

Eucheira sinensis Andersen and Wroughton, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), 19, p. 136, 1907—Amoy, Fukien, China.

A series of thirty-five specimens was taken at Ta Cho Fu (Lat. 29° 20' N., Long. 102° 45' E.), western Szechwan. This series, compared with six specimens of *sinensis* from Fuching, Fukien, kindly loaned by the American Museum of Natural History, are larger throughout. The forearms measure 70-71 mm., against 64-68.4 mm. The Szechwan specimens are much lighter in color, being decidedly brown instead of grayish-brown. The ears and nose-leaves are about the same size as measured on dried specimens.

The total length of the skulls of the Szechwan series is 30.5-31 mm., against 29.3-29.6 mm. Most of the added length appears to be in the rostrum. The posterior edge of the nasal notch is broader and more V-shaped, while in the Fukien skulls the edge is narrowed and rounded.

It appears that the southern *sinensis* bears the same relationship to the Szechwan specimens that *L. l. caurina* And., and Wrought., does to *L. l. lyra* Geoff., and, as the authors of *caurina* said, can only be distinguished by average characters.

Lyroderma sinensis was described from two specimens with forearms of 65.5 and 68 mm., and skull lengths of 29.3 and 32 mm. It is not stated in

¹Published by permission of the Director, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

the list of measurements which specimen is the type nor is any mention made of the color. Until skulls of the Szechwan series can be compared with the larger of these skulls of *sinensis* it would not be wise to separate this series on size alone. Also, as it is well known that color varieties exist among many species of bats, a color difference in but two localities would not seem a safe separable character.

Rhinolophus rex G. M. Allen.

Rhinolophus rex G. M. Allen, Am. Mus. Novitates, No. 85, p. 3, 1923—Wanhsien, Szechwan, China.

A female from Tung Wong Tien, Kweichow, almost due south of the type locality, is referred to this species. It equals a toptype of *rex* in all measurements except those given for the horseshoe and sella. These are much lower and narrower, the sella being 6.7 mm. high by 4.2 mm. wide. The toptype was taken in November and this specimen in May so that season might account for the difference in size.

Triaenops wheeleri Osgood.

Triaenops wheeleri Osgood, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 18, p. 224, 1932—Muong Moun, Tonkin, French Indo-China.

It has seemed advisable to refer three specimens from Tung Wong Tien, Kweichow (40 miles S. W. of Wen-shui), to this species. The specimens are preserved in alcohol and were so badly shot that but one skull is complete enough for study. The skull and wing measurements are both slightly larger than those of the type series but from one specimen, which was dried, the color appears to be the same. More material may show these Chinese specimens to represent a slightly larger subspecies but the present material is not sufficient to characterize them. This is the first record of this genus for China.

Ia io Thomas.

Ia io Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), 10, p. 164, 1902—South Hupeh, China.

A male was collected at Tung Wong Tien, Kweichow, which is about five hundred miles west and a little south of the type locality. The specimen agrees with the description of the type and about equals it in size. Mr. A. de C. Sowerby (China Journal, 17, no. 6, p. 304, 1932) mentions a second specimen from Nanking but gives no information about the record. This Kweichow specimen appears to be the third to be recorded.

Kerivoula depressa Miller.

Kerivoula depressa Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 64, 1906—Biapo, northeast of Tounghoo, southern Burma.

A single specimen taken at Yang Cha Shan, five miles east of Kao-kuch'ang, southeastern Szechwan, must be referred to this form. It is larger throughout than the measurements given for the type. A specimen from Muong Mo, Tonkin, is externally equal to the type but has a larger skull than either it or the Kweichow specimen. This appears to be the first published record for this species in China.